

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1782.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT for procuring an estimate of the damages sustained by the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, from the troops and adherents of the King of Great-Britain, during the present war.

WHEREAS great damages of the most wanton nature have been committed by the armies of the King of Great-Britain, or their adherents, within the territory of the United States of North-America, unwarranted by the practice of civilized nations, and only to be accounted for from the vindictive spirit of the said King and his officers: And whereas an accurate account and estimate of such damages, more especially the waste and destruction of property, may be very useful to the people of the United States of America in forming a future treaty of peace, and in the mean time may serve to exhibit in a true light, to the nations of Europe, the conduct of the said King, his Ministers, officers and adherents:

To the end, therefore, that proper measures be taken to ascertain the damages aforesaid, which have been done to the citizens and inhabitants of Pennsylvania, in the course of the present war, within this State, *Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That in every county within this State, which has been invaded by the armies, soldiers or the adherents of the King of Great-Britain, the Commissioners of every such county, or any two of them, shall, without delay, meet together, each within their county, and issue directions to the Assessors of the respective townships, wards or districts within such county, where they have reason to believe any such damage hath been done, to notify the inhabitants thereof, by at least three written notices, to furnish accounts and estimates of the damages, waste, spoil and destruction, which hath been done and committed as aforesaid, upon the property, real or personal, within the same township, ward or district, since the eighteenth day of April, which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the same accounts and estimates to transmit to the said Commissioners without delay. And if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to make out such accounts and estimates, the said Assessors of the township, ward or district, shall from their own knowledge, and by any other reasonable and lawful methods, take and render such an account and estimate of all damage done or committed as aforesaid.

Provided always, That all such accounts and estimates, to be made out and transmitted as aforesaid, shall contain a narrative of the time and circumstances, and, if in the power of the person aggrieved, the names of the General or other officer, or adherent of the enemy, by whom the damage in any case was done, or under whose orders the army, detachment, party or persons committing the same, acted at that time, and also the name and addition of the person or persons, whose property was so damaged or destroyed; and that all such accounts and estimates be made in current money, upon oath or affirmation of the sufferer, or of others having knowledge concerning the same; and that in every case it be set forth, whether the party injured hath received any satisfaction for his loss, and by whom the same was given.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners, having obtained the said accounts and estimates from the Assessors of the several townships, wards and districts, shall proceed to inspect and register the same in a book to be provided for that purpose, distinguishing the districts and townships, and entering those of each place together; and if any account and estimate be imperfect, or not sufficiently verified and established, the said Commissioners shall have power, and they, or any two of them, are hereby authorized to summon and compel any person, whose evidence they shall think necessary, to appear before them at the day and place appointed, to be examined upon oath or affirmation concerning any damage or injury as aforesaid; and the said Commissioners shall, upon registering as aforesaid, without delay deliver over and transmit to the Supreme Executive Council all and every of the original accounts, together with a copy of the register aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all losses of servants, Negroes and Mulattoes slaves who have been deluded and carried away by the enemies of the United States, and which have not been recovered or recompensed, shall be comprehended within the accounts and estimates aforesaid, and that the Commissioners and Assessors of any county, which hath not been invaded as aforesaid, shall nevertheless enquire after and procure accounts and estimates of any damages suffered by the loss of such servants and slaves, as is herein before directed as to other property.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the charges and expenses of executing this act, as to the pay of the said Commissioners and Assessors, shall be as in other cases; and that witnesses shall be rewarded for their loss of time and trouble, as witnesses summoned to appear in the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and the said charges and expenses shall be defrayed by the Commonwealth, but paid in the first instance out of the monies in the hands of the Treasurer of the county, for county rates and levies, upon orders drawn by the Commissioners of the proper county.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLBERG, Speaker.
Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT for securing, within this Commonwealth, to the Subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, the Rights and Privileges stipulated in their behalf by the eleventh Article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America.

WHEREAS by the eleventh article of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America, on the sixth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, as the same now stands, it is agreed, That the subjects and inhabitants of the said United States, or any one of them, shall not be reputed Aubains in France, and consequently shall be exempted from the Droit d'Aubain, or other similar duty under what name soever: That they may, by testament, donation or otherwise, dispose of their goods, moveable and immoveable, in favour of such persons as to them shall seem good, and that their heirs, subjects of the said United States, residing whether in France or elsewhere, may succeed them, *ab intestat*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this concession contested or impeded, under pretext of any rights or prerogatives of provinces, cities or private persons; and that the said heirs, whether such by particular title or *ab intestat*, shall be exempt from all duty called Droit de Detraction, or other duty of the same kind: Saving, nevertheless, the local rights or duties

as much and as long as similar ones are not established by the United States, or any of them: AND WHEREAS by the said articles it was farther stipulated, that the subjects of the Most Christian King shall enjoy, on their part, in all the dominions of the said States, an entire and perfect reciprocity, relative to the stipulations contained in the present article: And it is at the same time agreed, that its contents shall not affect the laws made, or that may be made thereafter in France, against emigrations, which shall remain in all their force and vigour; and that the United States on their part, or any of them, shall be at liberty to enact such laws, relative to that matter, as to them shall seem proper.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, whether residing within this Commonwealth or elsewhere, shall be, and they hereby are entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities stipulated for or intended to be granted to such subjects, in and by the said eleventh article of the treaty of amity and commerce, under the savings and reservations mentioned in the said article, and no other.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all acts done, and all titles to property, moveable or immoveable, made or given conformable to the spirit and design of the said eleventh article of the abovementioned treaty of amity and commerce, prior to the passing of this law, and subsequent to the said sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, shall be, and they hereby are confirmed and rendered as valid in the law, as if this act had passed on the said sixth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLBERG, Speaker.
Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Friday, the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

WILLIAM JACKSON,

Has for SALE, at his STORE the South-East corner of Walnut and Water-streets,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the hoghead, barrel or gallon.
West-India Rum,
Muscovado, Lump and Loaf Sugars,
Havanna, box, white and brown ditto.
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Imported Rock Salt,
Country ditto.

Pepper,
Indigo,
Coppers by the barrel or smaller quantity.
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Tea of the first quality, by the quarter chest, dozen or pound, &c.
All which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms.

He has likewise for SALE,

Or to Exchange for Houses in the City, or Merchandize,
A Valuable PLANTATION, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill road, leading to Pottsgrove, Reading, &c. and about a quarter of a mile from the river, same distance from a Friends Meeting-house, three miles from a Presbyterian Meeting-house, and one mile distant from several mills, containing 200 acres, about 15 acres of good meadow, and part watered, from 55 to 60 acres woodland, the rest arable, level and no ways subject to wash with rains; the fields are finely situated to the sun, and produces good crops of hay and grain; the improvements are a large stone two story dwelling-house, well built and finished, three rooms and kitchen below stairs, and four rooms above stairs, with a large garret, another kitchen adjoining, with a large shop fronting the road, a large elegant new stone double barn, with a good new shingled roof, plastered in the inside, with good dry mows, and stabling on each side and granaries, also a sheep-house and spring-house, a good pump and well of water before the door, a new waggon-house, a good kitchen garden and nursery, two large bearing orchards of about 650 apple trees, all young and some grafted, besides peach, pear, cherry and all other kinds of fruit; the situation remarkably healthy and pleasant, a good neighbourhood, and a fine stand for any public business. An indisputable title will be given, and possession of the premises the first of April next.

If the plantation should not be sold before the first of January next, it will be rented, to commence the first of April. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

At the house of Mr. Bartholomew Sutton, in Middletown township, Chester county, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 19th day of October Instant,

A VALUABLE FARM, of about 150 acres, better than one third of which is very well timbered, and about 10 acres of meadow, a good deal more of good water meadow may be made with small expense. There are on said premises, a stone house and barn, with a good bearing orchard. The sale to begin at one o'clock, P. M. said day, where and when the conditions shall be made known, by M. WILLCOX.

N. B. Said farm is situate in Middletown township, six miles from Chester, and 16 from Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Chester-Town, Maryland, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a good and roomy dwelling-house and store-house adjoining, with other necessary buildings. The situation pleasant, and equal to any in the place for mercantile or other public business. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. † JOHN LORAIN.

To be LETT on Rent or Shares,

A COMPLEAT new FULLENG-MILL, with two stocks, on a never failing stream of water. The house is 28 feet by 18, two stories high, with good new utensils of every kind necessary to carry the business on with dispatch.

A good Journeyman FULLER is wanted at said mill, situated in Kent county, Maryland, a very rich, healthy and pleasant country.

Also to be LETT, for one or more years, at the same place, A compleat MALT and BREW-HOUSE, where may be made fifty barrels of strong beer a week, and where may be had the greatest plenty of good barley.

There are wanted at said place, A good BLACKSMITH and Two good NAILORS. ISAAC PERKINS.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1782.

ALL Persons indebted to HALL and SELLERS for the Gazette, or other Printing Work, are requested to discharge their Accounts.

N. B. Notwithstanding the repeated Notices heretofore given, Balances of long standing still remain due from sundry Persons, both in Town and Country; it is earnestly desired that such Persons will take proper Notice of, and comply with, the above request.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the Printers hereof,
POOR RICHARD'S
BOOK AND POCKET
ALMANACKS,

For the YEAR of our LORD, 1783.

Lately imported from France and Holland, and to be SOLD by
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
At his STORE in Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, the corner of Lætitia-Court,

A large Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

F INE and superfine Broad-cloths, Low priced ditto, Swanskins and Flannels, Plain and embossed Serges, Coatings and Naps, Blankets,---Carpeting, Mens and Womens Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Camblets,---Calimancoes, Durants,---black Russel, Black Velvet, Russia and Flemish Sheeting, Irish, Laval & Holland Linens, Britannias, Dowlas,---Ravens Duck, Oznatrics,---Russia Drilling, Striped Bed-tick, Gths & yd. wide Cotton Check, A Variety of Chintz & Calicoes Check'd and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Striped Gingham, Also, A good FORTE-PIANO. c to w.	Coloured Nankeens, Diapers, Russia Linen for Towelling, Cambricks and Lawns, Plain and figured Dimities, Coloured Jeans, Gauze and Catgut, Minionet and flowered Lawns, Striped & plain Jaconet Mullins, Ell wide India Perfiens, India & English black Taffeties, Plain and changeable Mantuas, Sattins and Modes, Half-yard Perfiens, Ribbans, Silk Romall Handkerchiefs, Polecat and Bandanoe ditto, Barcelona ditto, White and coloured Threads, Ivory Combs, Sewing Silks,---Tapes, Pins, &c. &c. &c.
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TO BE LETT,

A Front Parlour, Dining-Room, and
a Room adjoining the Dining-Room,
all FURNISHED.

The situation beautiful, in Second-street, near the New Market.
Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1782.

Drugs and Medicines.

A NEAT and general Assortment just imported from Nantz and Amsterdam, and to be SOLD at the most reasonable Rates by the Subscriber, at BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, in Second-street, next Door to the City Tavern.

S H A R P D E L A N Y.

Jesuits Bark, of the first Quality, to be sold as above; and considerable Allowance will be made to such as buy a Cask or Serroon.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by

Andrew and James Caldwell.

TIN in boxes and casks, Window Glafs 8 by 10, 9 by 11 and 11 by 12, Sheet and Pig Lead: A variety of printed Calicoes and Chintzes, fine Hollands, Royal and Laval Linens, white and brown Sheeting, Sewing Silks and Thread, Gold and Silver twist Buttons, Linen Handkerchiefs, Shalloons, Camblets, Bed-ticking, Silk Everlasting, Black Satin, and pink Mode, Cambricks, Corded Dimity, white and blue Plains, Blankets, white Flannell, &c. &c. &c.

A few Cases of CLARET and Sallad OIL.

September 24, 1782. ¶

JAMES ROBINS,

Teacher of the French Language,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he proposes, on TUESDAY, the 1st of October, to open again his SCHOOL for teaching the French language, three times every week, which will begin at 6 o'clock in the evening, at his house in Sixth-street, the second door from the north corner of Market-street. His name is over the door.

He intends to hire a suitable house, more in the center of the city, for the greater convenience of his pupils, as soon as he can procure such a one.

He will continue to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective lodgings, and will give punctual attendance.
Philad. Sept. 25.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of Zebulon Holingsworth's stable, at the Head of Elk, last night, A dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, 12 years old, a natural trotter, has a short switch tail, a small white spot just behind her weathers, and some white hairs in her mane. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the subscriber may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
Head of Elk, August 31. † JOHN TAYLOR.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Letter-keany township, in Cumberland County, on the 26th of April last, A dark bay MARE, branded on the near shoulder with the letter C, about 14 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. † JOHN FERGUSON.

L E T T E R I.

To Earl C-----S.

MY LORD, YOU are now returned from your capitulation at York-Town,---the second General who has delivered up a royal army to American rebels. How far your previous conduct contributed to this disgrace, and how far you were betrayed by the Commander in Chief, who, knowing that the rebels were marching to attack you, and having treble their force with him at New-York, suffered them to pass close by him, without moving a single step to prevent them, are not the objects of my present enquiry. The tenth article of your capitulation is the only point upon which I mean to expostulate with your Lordship, and upon which, now that you are returned home, the public has a right to expect your explanation.

My Lord, at the time of your surrender, there were with you a number of the King's faithful American subjects, who, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, had steadily adhered to their allegiance. These men you had, by the King's order and by his royal proclamation, invited to join the King's standard, and under that authority had plighted the royal promise and the faith of the public for their protection. Under what powers, and by what warrant was you authorized to violate that promise, and to put them out of that protection, by giving them up to the mercy of their enemies? My Lord, a General may break his own word, or violate his own honor, if he chuse to give it up, rather than risk his life or liberty in the defence of it: But the honor of his Sovereign, and the faith of the British nation, are by much too sacred a trust to be committed to the disposal of any General whatsoever.

These men, you yourself tell us in this tenth article, had joined the royal army, and were thereby become a part of it. Why then did you not capitulate for your whole army without distinction, as I may hereafter shew to have been the practice of other Generals in like cases. My Lord, a General is unavoidably entrusted by the Crown with the disposal of his army; and upon some very fatal occasion may surrender it up. But a General has no right to make a distinction between the several parts of his army, and to redeem himself and his officers from captivity upon parole, by delivering up any other part of the King's army to be hanged; and the reason of this is obvious: An army is one body, fighting in one and the same cause, united in one interest; and all the several corps of which it consists are bound to the defence of each other. If therefore a General had a power to make a distinction between the parts of his army, this would become a perpetual ground of jealousy between the several corps, and destroy that confidence in each other, by which they are all united in the common cause, and upon any great misfortune, instead of uniting so much the more closely, each corps would be striving which should capitulate first.

My Lord, even General Burgoyne knew his duty in this particular, and in his capitulation made the same terms for each of the parts of which his army was composed. The Convention expressly provided, that the three corps without being prisoners of war, should be allowed to return home to their several countries, the British to England, the Germans to Germany, and the Canadians to Canada. These last immediately began their march, and got to Canada before the rebel Congress had time to acquire hardness enough to break their agreement. They did it afterwards, and detained the two other parts of the army in direct contradiction to the Convention. But the King's honor stood unimpaired; the General preserved the public faith unviolated; and rebel Generals only could then be reproached with the perfidy of breaking theirs.

My Lord, the fate of war is common to all, and what all men, when they enter into the service, know they must submit to; but the violation of the King's promise, solemnly given to these men for their protection, makes no part of the fate of war. They well knew that they were to take their chance with the rest of the King's army: But that the King's General should, even in his first outset, distinguish them from the rest of the King's troops, and while he capitulated for the safety of all the rest, should deliver them up to the will of their enemies, to be pardoned or hanged as they should determine; that is a measure of which no one could have conceived a possibility, till your Lordship exhibited to all America this example of it, and thereby gave the most fatal stab to the royal cause; a stab much more fatal than the loss of your whole army.

My Lord, the number or the fate of these loyalists is not material in the present argument; neither of these can as yet be ascertained; but whether they were some scores, or more probably some hundreds, the breach of faith is still the same; and whether (in your humble stile) they are *punished* or not; or rather whether the rebels have chosen to make them the King's martyrs, by murdering them for their fidelity; or whether they have taken the wiser course, and make them the King's enemies by better usage, still it will not be to your Lordship that they owe their lives; and the example you have given to all America of your infidelity in delivering them up, must be equally pernicious.

Should it be asked, what then can a General do in such a case? that question may be more easily considered hereafter. All I at present answer is this: A General, when he has brought himself and his army into extremity, most certainly ought to do every thing in honor he can to save the King's troops; but there are many things also which he can not do. This will easily be seen by an example. Suppose that your Lordship, in your letter to Washington, had first suggested a distinction between the British part of your army and the German, and had tamely said, that the Germans interest should be attended to, and in the meekness of your humility had proposed by the 10th Article, that they should not be punished on account of their having joined the British army: Might not the Rebels have gladly adopted the distinction you had made for them, and have said, the British troops are fighting for their King? But these Germans have nothing to do with America, and being found in this country, must be subject to the government of it: This article therefore cannot be assented to, being altogether of civil resort; and you must deliver them up. Would a General offer to justify himself in submitting to such a condition, by asking what could he do? And is the claim of the loyal Americans less respectable for their being men of property, and not mere soldiers fighting for pay? For their having received his Majesty's express promise of protection, and for their having risked their all upon the faith of it?

But how lightly soever you may have estimated these loyal Americans, your Lordship, from this instance of the Germans, must yourself see, that although there are many things which a capitulating General must submit to, yet that there are other things to which he can not. And although it may not be easy in every case to draw the exact line of honor between these, yet there is an easy rule, by which a General may commonly determine his concessions. That which is the customary usage and practice of war in capitulations; that a General may do under that practice both officers and soldiers engage in war, and must submit to the fate of it; but more than that a General in honor dare not do; and he stands engaged to the public, and to every individual of his army, not to submit to more. What that customary usage is, shall be shewn in my next.

XENOPHON.

* The 10th article describes them natives or inhabitants of different parts of this country. The letters have most of them been thrown overboard and sunk; but one from a very respectable gentleman makes the number from only one part of America (Virginia) 150.

To General Earl C-----S.

MY LORD,

IN my former paper I observed, that how easily soever a General may give up his own honor, yet the honor of his Sovereign, and the faith of the British nation, are much too sacred a trust to be committed to the disposal of any General whatsoever. And I called upon you to shew under what powers, or by what warrant, you was authorized to distinguish the King's loyal American subjects from the rest of your army, and deliver them up to the mercy of the rebels.

To the question: What is a General to do? I have answered, All that which is the customary usage of war in capitulation. To that a General may with honor submit; but to nothing more. What that customary usage is, I then promised, and now proceed to shew.

My Lord, in treating on these subjects, I make use of the terms rebels and loyalists, because I think that the only proper distinction between the two American parties. But in order to give the argument all possible advantage in your Lordship's favour, I do not mean to avail myself of these forms any farther than by comparing the conduct in this war with that of former civil wars between two equal powers contending for empire. And you cannot desire to have the present contest put upon a fairer footing than that of our own civil war in the year 1622, or that of the two Kings, Philip and Charles, contending for the crown of Spain in the beginning of the present century.

My Lord, in all our civil wars I know of no instance of a General's saying, Let me and my officers go off upon our parole, and my regimented soldiers be well treated as prisoners of war; and do with all my adherents what you please. General Ludlow, after the half of Wardour Castle had been blown up, offered to yield himself as a prisoner, if his garrison might be allowed to march off: But Ludlow would have suffered himself to be cut to pieces, rather than have redeemed himself by giving up the lives of any of his garrison; and accordingly, upon this his first offer being refused, he expressly stipulated for "quarter without distinction for the lives of every one with him." But these were times when men fought from principle, and valued their honor more than their own private convenience; and I leave your Lordship to find an instance of either loyalists or parliamentarians giving up their adherents to the mercy of their enemies.

My Lord, At the breaking out of the war in 1702, for the Spanish succession, the Elector of Cologne took the part of Philip against the Emperor and empire; and had entertained among his troops a number of German officers, who were still more immediate subjects of the empire: These troops defeated Keyserwaert for two months together, with a much greater obliquity than was shewn at York; and had killed and wounded 3000 of the besiegers in the defence of their counterfort. Nor did they capitulate till the last extremity, when the allies were prepared for a general assault. Yet even in this extremity, the Governor was too much a man of honor to give up these German officers to be hanged as traitors, under pretence of leaving them to the civil resort of the empire: But on the contrary, he insisted on an express condition, "That these German officers particularly named, should have liberty to depart with their families." It is a singularity reserved for the present abject state of our honor, for the King's General to deliver up the King's lige subjects fighting by his side, to be tried as traitors to the civil justice of an upstart, self-created Congress.

My Lord, I have now before me the capitulations of Lille, Mons, Tournay, Douay, and other places taken by the Duke of Marlborough; in not one of which is to be found any article similar to yours. Indeed it never was supposed that a General was capable of admitting such an article: On the contrary, in each of these capitulations, beside the allowance of covered waggons not to be searched, there is an article similar to this, which I copy from the capitulation of the citadel of Lille: "That all officers and soldiers, as well French as foreigners, and all those employed in the works, and others whosoever, that are in the said citadel, whether named or not, shall go out to Douay, &c."

My Lord, In this contest for the Crown of Spain, Philip and Charles each considered the other as an usurper, and the adherents of each as traitors; yet in all the capitulations made in Spain, I find no one instance of a Commander's entertaining a thought of giving up those Spaniards who adhered to the cause of his Prince, to the mercy of the other. In the capitulation of Barcelona, your Lordship will find every article the reverse of your own. The Spanish Governor saw a large breach made, which he was incapable of defending; yet in this extremity he made an express provision, that all the Miquelets, or inhabitants of the country that had taken part with King Philip, "who should be found within the place, shall be permitted freely to go out, and remain to their respective homes; or go whither soever they shall think fit, without being stopped or molested upon any pretence whatsoever." Stopped or molested, my Lord, is the stile of every capitulation. Don Velafo and every man knew, that punishment supposes guilt; and would have scorned to have asked, that the Spaniards who had joined his army should not be punished; and thereby have admitted that they were guilty of a crime deserving it, by fighting for King Philip. The 11th article of the capitulation of Alcantara stipulates, "That all the inhabitants of the place, of what quality or degree soever, may, in the space of 15 days, retire where they please, with all their effects, moveables and money; and even enjoy their lands, provided they retire into Portugal."

My Lord, I could go on to cite instances, but more are unnecessary. Deferters have sometimes been given up, though they are generally concealed in covered waggons; but I know of no instance where a General was thought capable of redeeming himself and his officers, by giving up his own Prince's adherents, that were fighting by his side. I do not mention General Amherst's treaty, because that ended a war of a very different kind; but read the 8th and 9th articles even of Burgoyne's convention, and blush at your own.

Art. VIII. All corps whatever of General Burgoyne's army, whether composed of sailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army, of whatever country, shall be included in the fullest sense and utmost extent of the above articles, and comprehended in every respect as British Subjects.

Art. IX. All Canadians and persons belonging to the Canadian establishment, consisting of sailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army, who come under no particular description, are to be permitted to return there; and are to be conducted immediately, by the shortest route, to the first British post.

My Lord, What had been the condition of these men, if he, after making the most express conditions for himself and his army, had hinted only, that their interest should be attended to, and (as in your 10th article) had in effect acknowledged their guilt, by asking that they should not be punished?

But I have now sufficiently proved what is the customary usage of war, and shewn what a General cannot do. Should any person still ask, What can a General do? A more explicit answer to that question may be given in my next.

XENOPHON.

BOSTON, September 21.

We have the pleasure of informing the public, that the State sloop Winthrop, commanded by George Little, Esq; safely arrived in this port on Monday last, after a short but successful cruise, during which he has captured four prizes, viz. the privateer brig Meriam, of 16 guns, commanded by Richard Pomroy; the pri-

ateer schooner Hammond, of 8 guns, commanded by one D. y; a large sloop laden with lumber, &c. and a wood schooner. The Winthrop chased the brig into Penobscot on Wednesday se'night, when a thick fog coming on he gave over chase. In the afternoon of the same day, on her way out, fell in with, and recaptured the above sloop, prize to the Meriam. Captain Little put about the same evening, and proceeded on towards Penobscot, determined at all hazards to bring out the brig they chased in the same day, which they effectually did, by boarding of her as she lay at anchor above the fort, under a very heavy fire of cannon and mulquetry, which was kept up from all parts on shore and at the fort;---and was bravely returned in course from the State sloop, without losing one single man belonging to the sloop, bravely conducted her out of Penobscot, and brought her safe to this port. Much praise is due to the bravery and good conduct of Captain Little, and his crew, for this spirited enterprise, and for the great service they have rendered this Commonwealth, in capturing the above privateers, that have for a long time infested this coast, and taken many valuable vessels from us.

Sept. 26. His Excellency the Governor, in consequence of a Resolution passed the General Assembly last Saturday, has issued his orders to the several Brigadiers of this Commonwealth to hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice to the posts assigned them in and about the harbour of Boston; and has also given orders to put the several fortifications in a proper state of defence.

His Excellency General Vaudreuil has strongly fortified the several islands in this harbour.

We learn from Martinico that his Most Christian Majesty's frigates la Frépone and la Refolue have lately captured two packets from England, one of 26 guns, bound to Jamaica, and the other of 23 guns, bound to Antigua; together with a merchantman, laden with Maderia wine; and that the three prizes were all safe arrived in port.

Yesterday arrived in port, a brig with oil, prize to the Alliance; she has taken three other prizes, which are soon expected.

On Monday, the 11th instant, John Manly, Esq; Captain in the American Navy, was appointed to the command of the Continental frigate Haque, (late the Deane) in this harbour, agreeable to an order from the Honorable Robert Morris, Esquire, principal Agent of Marine, investing said command in the senior officer resident in the department: Captain Manly, at 2 P. M. of the same day, repaired on board, attended by his principal officers, and was welcomed with united acclamations---13 guns were fired in honour of the appointment.---the ship beautifully decorated with colours---and every possible demonstration of joy expressed a general satisfaction.

PROVIDENCE, September 21.

Saturday last a retaken brig, prize to the privateer Scammell, of Boston, arrived here, laden with fish and lumber. She was bound from Bolton for the West-Indies, and had been captured by the Chatham, a British ship of war.

And on Wednesday the Scammell arrived, and brought in a schooner that had been captured by a British frigate. She is laden with flour and tobacco, and was bound from Baltimore for St. Thomas's.

The Scammell has also retaken and sent in a ship, laden with fish, oil and lumber; she belonged to an eastern port, and had been captured by the Chatham.

A prize schooner is arrived at Newport, captured by an armed boat and a galley.

W O R C E S T E R, September 26.

On Monday evening last, Col. Porter, High-Sheriff of the county of Hampshire, arrived in this town, having in his custody that noted disturber of the public tranquility, Samuel Ely; and the next morning the Colonel set off with his prisoner for Boston. It is remarkable, and an undoubted fact, that only fourteen days past, Ely fled from the county of Hampshire, thinking he could not with safety lie longer concealed from public justice, and removed in the State of Vermont; the next day after his arrival there his felonious disposition led him to commit some high misdemeanor, for which he was apprehended and committed to goal in Westminster, in Vermont, and a few days after had his trial; upon full evidence he was convicted, and was sentenced to be hanged that State; in consequence of which he was brought under guard to the line of this Commonwealth, and by the vigilance of the officers in the county of Hampshire was soon discovered and secured.

F I S H - K I L L, October 3.

Wednesday the 25th ult. the Commissioners met at Tappan, for the purpose of settling a general cartel. The Honorable Major Generals Heath and Knox, on the part of the United States. On the 26th they proceeded to open their respective powers of commission;---those on the part of the British not being sufficiently extensive nor derived from the proper source, rendered their intended negotiation abortive and nugatory.

On Friday and Saturday last, the French and American armies were reviewed: They made a most splendid appearance.

JUST IMPORTED, in the last Vessels from EUROPE, and TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM MILLER,

At his STORE, in Front-street, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets.

A neat Assortment of Merchandize,

suitable for the season, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms; among which are,

A VARIETY of superfine, middling and low-priced broad-cloths; cotton corderoys; red and white flannel; blankets; tickens; checks; laval, royal and sheeting linens; wide and narrow Britannias; Russia linens and diapers; a large and neat assortment of light and dark ground calicoes and chintzes; six quarters wide book muslin and humburs; a variety of best wide mantuas; rich black and white fatts; white farinet; cambricks and lawns; minionet and kenting lawns; check, kenting, lawn and gauze handkerchiefs; an elegant assortment of offrich feathers; ribbands; gloves; womens cotton and mens silk hose; tapes; bobbins; threads; pins; knives and forks; pen-knives; fish-hooks; a variety of beads; necklaces; glass lanterns, &c. &c.

Also, a few hogheads of best Virginia TOBACCO.

To the good People of Lancaster County.

WHEREAS numbers of the people of this county who have demands against the present Quarter-Master-General's Department, have hitherto neglected to bring their accounts for settlement, in order to obtain Certificates for the same; and some few accounts of the late Forage Department also remain yet unsettled.

These are therefore to give NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber will give attendance at his Office, in Lebanon Town, the two last days in every week, for two months next ensuing, for the express purpose of settling all public accounts in which he was concerned. After which time he intends making a final settlement with the public, and doth not hold himself bound ever to settle with any person who shall have neglected to attend.

P. MARSTELLER, A. D. Q. M. L. C.

N. B. All MILITIA OFFICERS of said county, who have demands for militia services, will be pleased to bring their Pay-Rolls, &c. to the subscriber for settlement, within two months after date, that he may know the exact sum due for services performed, in order to take the necessary steps for the speedy procuring of the money. No Pay-Rolls to be settled with the Lieutenant, or any of his Subs, and no money to be drawn from him or them as usual heretofore. P. MARSTELLER, Pay-Master of Lancaster County Militia. Lebanon Town, Sept. 25.

RICHMOND, September 25.

Our accounts from the fourthward hold out the expectation that the British will certainly leave Charlestown by the 15th of next month at farthest.

We hear from Washington, that the Indians have lately killed and taken one or two families in that country, having penetrated, undiscovered, within 10 miles of the Court-house. The inhabitants pursued them and recovered the prisoners.

NEW-YORK, October 2.

Monday arrived his Majesty's ship Diomedes, of 44 guns—Frederick, Esq; commander, with the ship Edward, Captain Couper, the ship Rosamond and brig Favourite, under convoy from London. She put into Charlestown with the ships destined for that port, which came out under her protection from England, and sailed from it with the above-mentioned vessels eighteen days ago.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

A report has for several days past been current in this city, that the combined fleet had fallen in with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, and captured some of the men of war, and a number of merchantmen; we hope soon to be able to give our readers a confirmation of this event.

Among the numerous arrivals of trading vessels at different ports on this continent, ten have lately got safe into Baltimore, from the West-Indies. It is a pleasing reflection, that, notwithstanding the powerful fleet of the enemy now on our coast, they cannot prevent our receiving the supplies necessary for the public use or the necessities of the people.

Extra of a letter from East-Jersey, dated October 4.

"Yesterday went in a 50 gun ship and the Virginia privateer, with a ship, a brig and schooner, besides a small vessel or two, that appear to be prizes."

Extra of a letter from Major-General Greene, dated Ashley Hill, South-Carolina, August 28, 1782.

"The inclosed copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General Leslie contains an extraordinary requisition for a supply of provisions, which was refused. I cannot but consider it as an evidence of the intention of the enemy to seduce and lull the people of this country, whilst they operate with vigour against its allies, and until they can seize a more favourable occasion of gaining possession of the country. They were too successful in their attempt to collect rice on Santee, having carried off near 600 barrels, and without any loss. A second detachment is now out, and endeavouring to ravage the banks of the Combahee river. General Gift, with the light troops, is ordered to oppose them, and I hope will in some measure render their attempt unsuccessful."

(COPY)

SIR, Head-Quarters, 13th August, 1782.

THE measure which I lately adopted, of sending a force to collect provisions on the Lower Santee, for the use of this garrison, was a necessary consequence of the conduct your party had thought proper to observe, in the prohibitions which prevented our receiving supplies of that kind from the country.

From the respect I bear to the sentiments which appear to govern the present conduct of Great-Britain towards America, I should have given a willing preference to any means, less distressful to the country, by which this necessary purpose might have been attained; I am equally desirous to forbear the further prosecution of these measures; and am ready to enter with you into any composition to that effect, which may, I think, be established on terms to the mutual advantage of either party, affording to us the supply to our future necessities, and to you security from further depredations, and a voluntary compensation for what the force of arms has already given us in possession; the success which has attended this enterprise, must convince you, that principles of benevolence and humanity are the true motives of a conduct, the moderation of which must appear striking to you.

I hope these considerations will induce you to accept a proposal so evidently advantageous to the interest of your own party; and that you will in consequence order rice and other provisions to be sent into town, in quantities proportioned to our demand, which will be considerable, from the necessity of supplying the King's subjects who may think proper to remove from hence to the province of East-Florida.

If, notwithstanding these offers, you think proper to adhere to your former line of conduct, the necessity which constrains will justify the measures which I shall be forced to take.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, and most humble servant,

ALEXANDER LESLIE.

To Major-General Greene, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, South-Carolina, Ashley-Hill,

August 29, 1782.

I HAVE the honor to transmit your Excellency the report of Brigadier-General Gift, relative to the operations of the troops under his command. The object of his detachment was mentioned in my dispatch of yesterday; and I am happy to find he was so successful as to render ineffectual the attempt of the enemy to collect provision.

It is very unfortunate that we have to lament the loss of so valuable and distinguished an officer as Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens, who was killed in the skirmish on the 27th instant: His conduct, both as a citizen and as an officer, will forever secure him the grateful remembrance of his countrymen.

I am, &c.

His Excellency J. Hanson, Esq; N. GREENE.

Light Camp, Chehaw Neck, August 27, 1782.

Dear General,

THE enemy's fleet arrived and took possession of Combahee ferry, on the morning of the 25th instant, and the troops under my command took post on the north side of the river in the evening of the same day. No authentic intelligence could be obtained of the force or movements of their troops, till early the next morning, when I received information that they had landed about 300 men at Mr. Middleton's farm, on the opposite side of the river, and that they had divided and cantoned them at two different plantations.

A number of militia having joined a former detachment of light troops on that side, I thought it a favourable opportunity to strike at one of their parties, and accordingly detached Major Call, with the 3d regiment of dragoons, with orders to cross at the Salt-Kettle, join the infantry and attack them at day-break the next morning. Enclosed is his report on that subject, to which I beg leave to refer you. Previous to my orders to Major Call, I had directed a work to be thrown up to annoy their shipping on their return, at Chehaw Neck, about 12 miles from the Ferry; and Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens arrived in the intermediate time and solicited the direction and command at that post: a detachment of 50 infantry, with some matrosses and a howitz, were ordered down to him in the evening. The enemy, disappointed principally in the object of their expedition, re-embarked their troops about two o'clock this morning, and dropped silently down the river with the tide, undiscovered by our patrols till four o'clock, when the troops were put in motion to prevent their landing and support Colonel Laurens, but before my arrival they effected a landing and brought him to action in the field, in which that brave and gallant officer fell, much regretted and lamented. The enemy took possession of the howitz, and I arrived with the cavalry just in time to cover the retreat of the infantry, who formed immediately within a quarter of a mile of the field of action. Finding the position of the enemy very unfavourable to the operations of cavalry, and the infantry being much fatigued, I thought it improper to press them to action

and they proceeded to their boats, embarked and sailed immediately.

Captain Gun, with a party, pressed upon their rear, and retook the artillery horses.

Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

M. GIST, Brigadier-General.

The Hon. Major-General Greene.

(COPY.)

Dear Sir,

I AM just honoured with your's of last evening's date, and have the mortification to inform you the design was frustrated by the enemy's decamping last evening before sun-set. I arrived at Mr. Blake's plantation, within one mile of Mr. Middleton's, this morning at two o'clock, where I was informed of their movement.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD CALL.

August 27, 1782, 1 o'clock.

General Gift.

A LIST of the killed and wounded the 27th of August, 1782. One Lieutenant-Colonel and one Corporal killed, two Captains, one Lieutenant, two Sergeants, one Corporal and thirteen Privates wounded.

NAMES of the OFFICERS killed and wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens, killed. Captain Smith, of Artillery, Captain Fields, of the Militia, and Lieutenant Smith, of the Virginia troops, wounded. Three Privates missing.

W. Z. BEALE, M. B.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Marion to his Excellency Governor Matthews.

SIR,

Watbo, St. John's, August 30, 1782.

"My last acquainted you that I would return to this place; I got here the 28th instant; yesterday I had notice the enemy was crossing above Biggie-bridge, at Fardo's plantation; I immediately formed, and sent to Major Conyers to come on with the State cavalry; my guard at Strawberry was ordered in; before they arrived Major Frazer, with a hundred horse and some coloured dragoons, came on in full charge: I let them come within thirty yards, and threw in a fire from my left, which was advanced under cover of three small houses; the fire was so well directed that the enemy immediately broke and retreated in confusion, leaving a Captain Robert Gillis and three men dead, five horses killed; one prisoner, three horses and a mule taken. Our loss was my ammunition wagon with my baggage; the driver got in a fright and drove off contrary to orders. A few militia, mounted, charged the party with the wagon and retook it, but were obliged to leave it, as they were within one hundred yards of the main body, and we could not remove from our position without giving the enemy the greatest advantage in an open field, which is what they endeavoured to do; they made several attempts to come round me, but my men were so alert in changing positions, and keeping to the pines, that they dared not come on. They took the road to Hugar's-bridge; Major Conyers is gone after them. They must have several wounded, a good deal of blood was seen in the way they retreated. My guard on Wand's river took a schooner with wood and provisions, with a parcel of Negroes going to town; I shall be glad to know if this may be made prize of agreeable to your proclamation.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

FRANCIS MARION.

(Signed)

His Excellency Governor Matthews.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled,

OCTOBER 4, 1782.

WHEREAS by the articles of confederation and perpetual union, the sole and exclusive right of making peace is vested in the United States in Congress assembled; and by the treaty of alliance between His Most Christian Majesty and these United States, it is declared that neither of the contracting parties shall conclude peace or truce with Great-Britain without the consent of the other; and the Ministers Plenipotentiary of these United States in Europe are vested with full power and authority, in their behalf, and in concert with their allies, to negotiate and conclude a general peace: Nevertheless it appears that the British Court still flatters itself with the vain hope of prevailing on the United States to agree to some terms of dependence upon Great-Britain, or at least to a separate peace: And there is reason to believe that Commissioners may be sent to America to offer propositions of that nature to the United States; or that secret emissaries may be employed to delude and deceive. In order to extinguish ill-founded hopes, to frustrate insidious attempts, and to manifest to the whole world the purity of the intentions, and the fixed and unalterable determination of the United States:

Resolved unanimously, That Congress are sincerely desirous of an honourable and permanent peace: That as the only means of obtaining it, they will inviolably adhere to the treaty of alliance with His Most Christian Majesty; and conclude neither a separate peace or truce with Great-Britain: That they will prosecute the war with vigour, until by the blessing of God, on the united arms, a peace shall be happily accomplished, by which the full and absolute sovereignty and independence of these United States having been duly assured, their rights and interests, as well as those of their allies, shall be effectually provided for and secured.

That Congress will not enter into the discussion of any overtures for pacification, but in confidence and in concert with His Most Christian Majesty.

That to guard against the secret artifices and machinations of the enemy, it be and hereby is recommended to the respective States to be vigilant and active in detecting and seizing all British emissaries and spies, that they may be brought to condign punishment; that it be enjoined on all officers of departments charged with persons coming from the enemy under the protection of flags of truce, to take special care that such persons do not abuse their privileges, but be restrained from all intercourse with the country and inhabitants, which is not necessary for transacting the public business on which they may be sent; and lastly, it is recommended to the several States, that no subjects of his Britannic Majesty, coming directly or indirectly from any part of the British dominions, be admitted into any of the United States during the war.

Ordered, That the honourable the Minister Plenipotentiary of France be furnished with a copy of the above act, and that copies be transmitted to the Ministers of these States at foreign Courts, and that in the mean time it be published.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On Wednesday evening last, departed this life, after a short illness, in the 55th year of his age, CHARLES LEE, Esq; Major General in the Polish service, and formerly a Major General in the service of the United States. His remains were conducted on Friday morning, with military honors, from the City Tavern, attended by a large concourse of gentlemen of distinction, and deposited in Christ Church yard.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, An Apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM GEMENBOWER, about 15 years of age, has dark brown hair. He had on a blue linsey jacket, a pair of white linen trousers, a homespun linen shirt, a pair of large plated buckles in his shoes, and a round hat. Whoever takes up said boy and brings him to me, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by BALTISS FLEISHER. Philadelphia, October 1, 1782.

A ROBBERY.

Twenty-five Pounds Reward.

LAST night the house of the subscriber, in Arch-street, two doors below Moravian Alley, was broken open, and sundry MERCHANDIZE of considerable value taken away. Among them the undermentioned articles are of the greatest worth. One piece narrow black satin, containing about 34 yards. One piece black India taffety, only one yard and a quarter taken off.

One piece dark chocolate ground chintz; the figure a stripe, with a bunch of flowers, coloured with red and green.

One pompadour ground ditto; the figure stripes, with a nest running spring between the stripes,---the colours the same as the other piece.

Near-half a piece 7-8ths dowlas, middling fine.

One piece three quarters wide narrow red striped linen.

One piece linen handkerchiefs.

One piece blue cotton r-malls.

One piece ell-wide black Persian (a few yards off.)

About thirty parts of pieces of calicoes and chintzes, of various patterns.

Part of a piece of fine dark drab jean.

One pair womens cotton stockings.

A few yards black gauze.

A small box with gold scales and weights.

And a variety of other small articles, which it would be too tedious to enumerate.

Whoever will give information, and assist so that the owner may recover all the above recited articles, shall receive the full reward proposed, and a proportionable compensation for any parcel or part of the same. CHRISTOPHER WHITE.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1782.

Lately Published, and to be SOLD by

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

At his Book Store and Circulating Library, in Market-street, opposite Leticia Court,

AN ELEGANT EDITION OF

Dr. GOLDSMITH'S DESERTED VILLAGE.

[Price Two Shillings and Six-pence.]

JULIA DE ROUBIGNE, a new Sentimental NOVEL.

By the Author of the Man of Feeling. [Price Ten Shillings.]

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STERNE'S WORKS complete, in 5 Vols. [Five Dollars.]

A LETTER to the ABBE RAYNAL on the Affairs of America,

By THOMAS PAINE, Esquire. [Price Half a Dollar.]

The different Pieces this Author has on several Occasions produced are so universally esteemed, that an Eulogium on the above should be really unnecessary. Every Friend to America should be possessed of this Letter, which furnishes him with the just Remarks, &c. for the perfect Knowledge of this rising Empire.

STATIONARY.

BEST Writing Paper, Do. Gilt and Mourning, Quills, Penknives and Scissors, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Ink Powder and Ink Sticks, Ivory Pounce Boxes & Folders, German Flutes, Music Paper, ruled and plain, Middleton's black Lead Pencils, Purples and Jeffamy Canes, Merchants Account Books, Ledgers, Journal, Day-books, Bill-books and Receipts, A L S O, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-books, Æsop's Fables, Art of Speaking, Pfalters, English, Latin & Greek Grammars, Vocabularys, Corderies, Primers, Chap Books, &c. &c.

An Additional Catalogue to the Circulating Library is now ready for the Subscribers.

WHITE LEAD,

MANUFACTURED and SOLD by the subscriber, in Vine-street, between Second and Third-streets, and nearly opposite to the sign of his Excellency General Washington; allowed, by the best judges in this city, to be equal in quality to any imported from Europe. JOHN BIDDIS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In Harford Town, Maryland,

The following Lots and Improvements,

LOT No. 1, in the centre of the town, on which is an excellent brick dwelling-house, accommodated with every convenience, a good kitchen, smoke-house, and well of water at the door, a large stable, hay-loft, and chair-house adjoining; likewise an excellent garden, abounding with useful roots and flowers. The house is large, and every way convenient, with cellars under the whole, and finished in the completest manner. It is needless to describe rooms, stories, &c. The purchaser, it is presumed, will examine particulars, and, no doubt, will be well satisfied.

LOT No. 2, contains two acres of meadow, adjoining the garden, inclosed with the best of fence, and at a moderate computation produces five tons of hay of the best quality, annually, one season with the other.

LOT No. 3, of 50 acres, convenient to the town, all good woodland, except about five acres of good meadow, and seven of pasture, both well inclosed. The situation and advantages of the whole needs no encomiums, they are plain to the slightest observation for merchandise or any public business. It is a completely fitted and noble stand, 25 miles from Baltimore town, on the post road to Philadelphia, and 12 miles from Sasquehanna Lower-ferry, in the heart of a fine wheat country, and two fine merchant-mills, one of which is at the door.

The three lots will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

As the subscriber intends moving to Philadelphia, the above lots or any of them will be exchanged for a house in that city, or other property near it. + 6 w. JOSEPH STILES.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the premises, on THURSDAY, the 17th of October next, A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of good lime-stone LAND, containing about 127 acres; situate in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, 40 acres whereof is excellent meadow, all well watered by a never failing stream in the driest seasons. On the premises are a good stone house and barn, two good stone spring-houses, a large hay-house, two good bearing orchards, near several places of public worship and within one mile of two grist mills.

Likewise will be sold at said time and place, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, household and kitchen furniture, and all kinds of farming utensils, a large quantity of excellent hay, wheat and rye, &c. &c. All late the estate of John Cloyd, deceased. The conditions of sale will be made known at said time and place, by SARAH CLOYD, and) Executors.

Sept. 30. \$ DAVID CLOYD.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the township of Upper Darby, about the 30th of August last, a black FILLEY, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again. Sept. 23. + THOMAS MARSHALL.

TO BE SOLD,

ALIKELY NEGROE BOY, 15 years of age, has had the small-pox, and is registered agreeable to law. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Just Published at BELL's Book-Store, near St Paul's Church,
in Third-street, [Price Half a Dollar.]
The First Volume of

EMMA CORBETT: EXHIBITING HENRY and EMMA,

THE
FAITHFUL MODERN LOVERS;
As DELINEATED by themselves, in their original LETTERS.
Published by COURTNEY MELMOTH, Author of the
PUPIL OF PLEASURE, &c.

Ah pass not yet. If thou didst ever know
The tenderest touches of impassioned woe!
Pass not: If truth, and fortitude, and love,
Can slay thy footsteps, or thy spirit move!

MONUMENT OF EMMA.

Bell's Book-store in Third-street, September 20, 1782.

The Second Volume of this new and entertaining Work, will be published about fourteen days from this date; and the Third Volume, which will complete the whole Work, will also be finished about one month from this date.—Price Half a Dollar, each volume.

Now Selling at BELL's Book-Store, in Third-street

1. Lord Littleton's Familiar Letters to his Friends, with his Poems on several occasions.—Price One Dollar.
2. The Budget of Love; being Letters which passed between the present Prince of Wales and Mrs. Robinson, of Bristol, under the borrowed names of Florizel and Perdita; with interesting Anecdotes of the fair Heroine.—Price One Dollar.
3. Lessons in Elocution: Being modern miscellaneous Pieces, from the best Authors; for the perusal of persons of taste and the improvement of youth.—Price Three Dollars.
4. Perry's Royal Standard English Dictionary: Exhibiting the most accurate spelling, and the true pronunciation of words, according to the present practice of men of letters, eminent orators and polite speakers in London; upon a plan perfectly plain and entirely new.—Six Dollars.
5. Entick's English Dictionary, for the pocket.—Six Dollars.
6. French and English Dictionary, with the English and French Dictionary, for the pocket, by Nugent.—Ten Dollars.
7. Aristotle's Master-Piece, with Directions for Midwives: Complete in three parts.—Price Two Dollars.
8. Sheridan's Genuine School for Scandal.—One Dollar.
9. Pupil of Pleasure, by Melmoth.—Three Dollars.
10. Revolution of America, by the honest and Philosophical Abbe Raynal.—Price One Dollar.

ALSO, Great variety of curious and useful Books, in history, divinity, voyages, travels, poetry, plays, novels, and entertainment, with medical and surgical Works, Latin and Greek Classics, and every Curiosity, whether old or new, that is com-at-able, in the American world of books, may be had at said BELL's Book-store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

Note—A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, according to his abilities and diligence, will meet with encouragement at Bell's Printing-Office.

DRY GOODS,

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, and to be SOLD by
ISAAC HAZLEHURST,

In Second-street, about half-way between Arch and Race-streets
consisting of

SUPERFINE and second Cloths of the most fashionable Colours; buff, white, blue and green Cassimers, broad and narrow Coatings, yellow and white Flannels, rose Blankets, Mens Worsted Hose, black Worsted Breeches Patterns, a Variety of Demask and Diaper Table Linen, brown and white Russia Sheetings, coarse and fine Linens, Bag Holland, Furniture Checks, Prince's Stuffs, black and white Calimancoes, Shalloons, Durants, Poplins, Corduroys, brown and white Buckrams, Chintzes and Calicoes, India Furniture Chintz, Book Muslin, Sewing Silk, white and coloured Threads, Quality and Shoe Bindings, common, Milliners and Whitechapel Needles, heavy Four-pound Pins, Cambricks and Lawns, Velvet Hat-binding and Hatters round Looping, Scarf Twist, black and coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, black and pink Mantuas, black Peelong, Sattin, and a Variety of Mexican Silks, Death-head Buttons, Setts of Diaper, containing thirteen Napkins and one Table-cloth in a Set, Dowlaps, Marfeilles Quilting, Womens black Silk Mitts, a few Dozen of the best cast Steel Razors, Scotch Carpets of different Sizes, and an elegant Persian Carpet, four and half Yards by Five; Boxes of Tin, Horn Lantern Leaves, and Bohea Tea by the Chest; likewise Dutch White Lead, Naples Yellow, Omber, Yellow Oker, Vitriol, Prussian and Powder Blue, &c. &c. c 4 w

WAS found in the Dividing Creeks, in the township of Downs, in the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, a good brags CANNON, supposed to be a six-pounder. Any person applying to the subscribers, proving their property and paying the charges, may have her again.

DAN LORE,
THOMAS CAMPBELL,
SAMUEL HUSTED, and Son.

August 21.

To be SOLD the 23d October next,

FOR the discharge of the Debts of the late Colonel SAMUEL WASHINGTON, deceased, at his late Mansion-house, in Berkeley County, Virginia, on six Months Credit, with a discount of Ten per Cent. for ready Money:

A Number of valuable SLAVES, and all the FURNITURE and STOCK belonging to the Estate, amongst which are, a Number of high blooded HORSES, also the Waggon, Teams, &c.

I. A. WASHINGTON,
CHARLES WASHINGTON, } Executors.
JAMES NOURSE,

A FARM, with 200 Acres cleared Land, to Let on Lease.

T O B E S O L D,

A PLANTATION, in Moreland township, containing about 65 acres, situate on the Southampton road, adjoining land of Anthony Yerkes and Isaac Roberts. There are erected thereon, a large two story stone house, stable, orchard, and wood-land sufficient for the place. For terms, apply to THOMAS HARPER, near the Premises. Moreland, Sept. 18, 1782. † 6 w.

WHEREAS DAVID JAMES, by a certain instrument of writing, duly executed under his hand and seal, and bearing date the 25th day of March, Anno Domini 1779, in consequence of a marriage then to be solemnized between his son Owen James and Jane Branden, did, by the said instrument of writing, convey and assure unto the said Jane Branden, one moiety or half part of his ESTATE: And whereas the said David James hath since signified his intention of selling and disposing of the whole of said property (a moiety of which was assured and conveyed as aforesaid.) NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That a claim to the half part of the estate of the said David James will be made by the said Owen James and Jane his wife, of which claim any person intending to make a purchase from him is hereby notified.

To be SOLD in the township of Pittsgrove, and county of Salem, in the Western Division of the State of New-Jersey.

TRACT of LAND, containing 147 acres, with a good improvement on it, and tan-yard, in a good part for getting bark, some good meadow made, considerable more may be made. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to SAMUEL MEAD, on the premises.

N. B. If said tract is not sold before the 29th of October next, it will that day be put up at public sale.

STOLEN, out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Pencader hundred, New-Castle county, in the night of the 15th inst. (September) Two MARES, one a Grey, turning pretty much on the white along her back and sides, and a white streak round her under jaw, occasioned by a halter, neither brand nor ear-mark, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, trots and canters well; the other a dark Bay, with black mane and tail, all her feet white, with some small black spots in the white; neither brand nor ear-mark, 5 years old, 14 hands and an half high, paces and trots well. Whoever takes up said mares and brings them home, or secures them so that the owner may have them again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, or FOUR DOLLARS for either of them, by THOMAS WATSON. †

STRAYED or STOLEN from the market, in Philadelphia, on the 18th of September inst. a black HORSE, near 14 hands high, coming 7 years old, heavy gated, can pace and trot, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a hollow flat face, pretty much the look of a mare, a short tail, he is a heavy well built horse; had on an old fashioned saddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the said horse, saddle and bridle, and secures them, so that the owner may get them again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, living in the lower part of Buckingham township, Bucks county. †

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture, near Gloucester-Point-House, about three weeks ago, A black MARE, about 14 and an half hands high, a natural trotter, low carriage in front, has a short dock with long hair on it, a hollow face, large ears; shortly before she left the pasture she lost her hind shoes, some of the nails and nail-holes remained in her feet; the fore feet shod with old shoes. Any person delivering the above mare at the Cross-Keys, the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges paid. † Philad. Sept. 17, 1782.

WAS taken up about the 16th of June last, by the subscriber, living in Coventry township, and county of Chester, a black HORSE COLT, a natural pacer, about 2 years old; has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take it away.

Sept. 20. 1782. † JOHN SWITZER.

T O B E S O L D,

A PLANTATION, in Northumberland county, on the river Sasquehanna, within eleven miles of Sunbury, containing 250 acres or thereabouts. There are on the said plantation, a good dwelling-house, with a large double barn; near 80 acres of the land cleared, with meadow, and a good deal more may be made: The land is some of the best in the county. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. † Philad. Sept. 19.

Ninth month 20th, 1782.



They are likewise furnished with a light wagon for carrying of trees, and will engage to deliver any number, not less than 300, at any distance not exceeding 40 miles, at the rate of One Shilling per tree, or carefully boxed (for water carriage) for Thirteenpence per tree, which may be transplanted any time from the first of the Eleventh month (November) until the leaves are out in the spring, when the frost will permit.

RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of JACOB HAINS, late of Uwchland aforesaid, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, as the accounts will shortly be put into other hands to collect.

RUDOLPH HAINS, Executor.
Talbot County, Maryland, Sept. 25, 1782.

R A C E S.

WILL be run for, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October next, over the Course, at the Hole in the Wall, thought to be by the most competent judges the beautifullest Course in the State, A Subscription Purse of Twenty Guineas, for any horse, mare or gelding, paying Three Pounds entrance, and carrying weight for age and blood, as follows, viz.

A full blood, aged, 140lb. allowing 7lb. a year; and the same for an eighth in the like proportion.

The best of three heats,---three times round the Course for a heat. The distance round the said Course being one mile.

Also to be run for, on Thursday, the 17th of October, A Purse of Twenty Pounds, paying Two Pounds entrance, the best of three heats, twice round the aforesaid Course for a heat; carrying weight agreeable to the above.

And on Friday, the 18th, will be run for, A Purse of Ten Pounds, paying Twenty Shillings entrance, the best of three heats, once round the aforesaid Course for a heat; the above directions for weight, &c. to be observed.

Not less than three horses to start for any of the above prizes; the winning horse each day excepted; all horses, &c. to be entered the day before starting, or pay double entrance at the post.

No stall or booth to be kept by any but a subscriber or licensed tavern-keeper. † EDWARD SHERWOOD.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of JACOB GRAFF, deceased, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the town of Lebanon, and county of Lancaster,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated and being in the township of Lebanon, and county aforesaid, containing 200 acres of land. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN PHILIP DE HAAS, and) Executors.
PHILIP GREENEWALD,)

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Vincent township, Chester county, about the 4th of August last, A forrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, about 14 hands and an half high, neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots. Whoever has lost said horse is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away against the first of October, otherwise he will be sold for his charges, by me,

Sept. 1, 1782. † ELIZABETH BENNER.

PHILIP BOEHM,

Has for SALE, at his STORE in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, next door to the late dwelling-house of Leonard Melcher, deceased,

WINE,
SPIRITS,
West-India RUM,
Philadelphia ditto,

SUGAR,
TEA,
COFFEE, &c. &c.

He flatters himself his former conduct in business has been such, that his friends will again favour him with their custom, which he shall endeavour to merit, by a careful attention to supply them with goods of a good quality, and on the most reasonable terms the times will admit. †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN SHOEMAKER, late of Bristol township, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly proved, on or before the first day of October next, in order for settlement, by

NICHOLAS DILWORTH, Executor.

ALL persons indebted to the Partnership of WRIGHT and BURKHART, Merchants of Philadelphia, are desired to settle immediately; and all those that have any demands against the said Partnership, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled; likewise all persons indebted to MARTIN BURKHART, deceased, are desired to settle immediately; and all persons that have any demands against the said Martin Burkhardt, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to WILLIAM HARPER, who is empowered to settle the whole.

The said William Harper has for SALE, at his Store, on Crooked-Billet Wharff, Wholesale and Retail, West-India Rum, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Snuff, coarse, fine and Cadiz Salt, Burlington Pork in barrels, Tar, Turpentine, Corn, Oats, Shorts and Bran; a few Kegs of Bread he will sell low. †

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, one of the Constables of the township of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, the 8th instant, A certain Charles Ruffine, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, pale faced, has long black hair which he wears tied, is country born, speaks good English and German, by trade a cooper, but follows harness-making. Had on, a brown fustian or jean coat and overalls, and spotted velvet vest, but may change his dress. He was arrested for Fornication and Baffardy. Whoever apprehends the said Charles Ruffine, and delivers him to the subscriber, or to the keeper of the goal of said county, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by

Germantown, Sept. 9. † DANIEL REES, Constable.

JAMES NEWPORT,

DISTILLER,

At his STORE in Front-street, above Arch-street, the second building above the Bank-Meeting,

Has by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on very reasonable Terms,

WEST-INDIA Rum,
Country ditto,
Brandy,
Gin, of an excellent quality,
Peach, Apple and Rye Spirits,

Anise Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
Pepper Mint ditto,
Allfours,

And SPIRITS of WINE, proper for raising the proof of Rum or any other spirits; and is also fit for Medicinal uses. He has fine flavoured Rum Colouring.

N. B. He makes good Allowance to Country Dealers and Town Store-keepers, who may always depend upon the Goodness of his distilled Liquors.

Philadelphia, September 6.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A PLANTATION, situate in East Caln township, Chester county, containing 100 acres of good LAND, whereof 15 acres are made into meadow, and more may be made with little expence, as it is well watered with a never failing run of water, about 25 acres of excellent upland timber, with a good young orchard of excellent fruit trees just beginning to bear, a good new log house and barn just finished, with an excellent never failing spring of water a few yards from the door. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to DAVID KENNEDY, Esq; living in Market-street, a few doors above Sixth-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises.

ELIZABETH WHITE.

East-Nantmill, September 10, 1782.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 3d ult. A black MARE, 9 years old, trots, well built, some white hairs on her forehead like a half moon, a white spot on the top of her head under the bridle, supposed to be a halter gall. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, so as the owner may get her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have TEN DOLLARS REWARD, or FIVE DOLLARS for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN ABRAHAM.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1782.

Just come to Hand, from Providence,

And to be SOLD by Mrs. PARKER,

On the North Side of Arch-street, Mid-way between Front and Second-streets.—A few Copies of a Pamphlet, intituled
The Doctrine of Universal Salvation examined & refuted,
containing a concise and distinct Answer to the Writings of Mr. Rely and Mr. Winchester, upon that Subject,

By ISAAC BACKUS, Preacher of the Gospel.

[Price only Eighteen-pence.]
Also at the same place may be had, A Pamphlet, intituled
The Novelty of Novelties examined:

By the Reverend DAVID THOMAS.

9th Month, 3d, 1782.

CAME to JOSEPH MORRIS's plantation, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, on the 20th ult. a bay MARE, 14 hands and an half high, both hind feet white, and a star in her forehead; supposed to be 4 or 5 years old. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN KNIGHT.

CAME to the plantation of John Poth, in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about the 22d ult. Two red COWS, one a pale red, with a white face, the other a dark red, with some white and other marks. The owners, by applying as above, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again.

Sept. 4. † JOHN-POTH.